

1027
THE
CONTINENTAL JOURNAL,
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1776.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN QUEEN-STREET.

By Capt. Palmer arrived at Portsmouth, who sailed from Bourdeaux in France the 15th of August last, in the Brigantine the Marquis of Killanra, we have Dublin Papers to the 1st of August, from which are extracted the following Articles.

GENOA, June 15.

An English ship arrived here last Tuesday in twelve days from Cadix, the matter of which was deposed, that they had met with a French Squadron, and that a Spanish Squadron had sailed from the Port of Cadix, which was to join the French.

LONDON.

June 20. By a gentleman just arrived from St. Malo we learn, that when he left that place, which was the 19th of May, "there were four American vessels just arrived there, deeply laden with wheat and flour; that the Americans take in return arms and ammunition, and other goods they want; that the French are very fond of the Americans, or seem to be so; and that the American ship slip out in the night when there is a fair wind. That several ships were lost, French and Dutch, on that coast, which was there, by storms of wind, thunder, and lightning; and that he believes the crews were all drowned, as he saw a number of dead bodies which were thrown ashore."

"It is very certain that the troops under General Howe at Halifax are much worse off there in every respect than they were at Boston. Letters from the hospital surgeons say, that their sick have died in great numbers since they were removed from Boston."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Hamel, commander of an armed brig, sailed out at Jamaica, in the service of Government, dated from Nantuxet.

"I have to inform you, that I unfortunately fell in with off Cape Nicholas-Mole, the Ranger/privateer of 30 guns, belonging to the Americans, commanded by one Miles Hudson; she had under her protection three ships and one snow, laden with fire-arms and ammunition, the latter of which we bore down upon with intent to take; but the Ranger/privateer our design hauded us wind; run under our Rein, fired her broad side, and shot us fore and aft, killed eight and wounded five of our men; we engaged her two hours, when they boarded us sword in hand, and finding ourselves overpowered, we were obliged to strike our colours. I am obliged to walk about, being on a parole of honour, but the inferior officers and the crew are confined in a house about three miles from this place."

A letter received from Jamaica mentions, that a sloop had been fired out in the nature of a privateer by some persons at Kingston, by permission of Admiral Gayton, to cruise for the American vessels, but had been seized by the populace, who demolished the mast and her sails, threw the guns overboard, and looted the vessel."

It has been just discovered how monthly came to the knowledge of some material transactions of the Congress. One —, who is a clerk to a merchant in the neighbourhood of Frenchchurch-street, being at New-York in last December, where he pretended greatly to disapprove of the proceedings of Government against her colonies, and approving of every step the Americans had taken to reverse their rights and liberties from violation; and being a man of good address, was invited into the British company, particularly by the Treasurer of the Congress, who when he came away, delivered a couple of letters to him to deliver upon his honor as directed, — pledged his honor that he would. Contrary to his promise, as soon as the ship arrived in England, he put them into a cover, and directed them to Lord Dartmouth, and desired the captain to send them with his packet.

A gentleman who arrived in the last packet from New-York, says, that he had lately gone through all parts of New-England, &c. and was amazed to find such numbers of people learning the use of arms, and all seeming to try to cut down each other. That in the back settlements there were forges for casting of cannon, mortars, &c. Plenty were cut; and they had good stock of bris and iron for casting more. He also saw many soldiers, who had deserted from the king's forces, some of whom were learning the young men their exercise; and all who behaved well had preferment in the Provincial Army."

July 26. To the honor of a noble Lord in administration who was the other day informed that the Treasurer of one of the Northern colonies of America, lately came over, had brought off a large sum of Provincial cash, with which he had been intrusted; he gave it as his advice, that the money so brought off should immediately be attached by government, or the treasurer be sent back by the first opportunity to account with the people of the province from whence he came; for that, although we were unfortunately engaged in a contest about constitu-

tional points (which every good man wished to see speedily accommodated) it was by no means our wish to be considered by the Colonists as encourage or protectors of such land pirates or free-booters, as might by hither from justice, under colour of having been friends to government in that country."

If an engagement happens at sea, we hear nothing of the ships which are taken from us. If any are taken from the Americans, though the bulk of an oyster boat, we are sure to have it added to the list on the Gazette. We have lost four sloops of war in one engagement, and several more armed vessels. Near 50 transports of valuable cargoes, whose names we know stand among the number employed by government, yet this vile paper of imposition is silent about the transports and makes a parade of victory for the Glasgow, who run away. Look at the land movements: If Howe is forced from Boston with 10,000 men who were to have conquered all America, the Gazette calls it "a repulse on to Ramus;" if he leaves only 200 pieces of cannon, and half of the king's stores, it says, he leaves nothing behind him! A Secretary of State too affirms this upon the honor of a Lord.

It is said a new regulation is going immediately to take place, for conveying all letters and expresses to and from America. The vessels appointed for that purpose are to consist of six armed swift sailing vessels, commanded each by a Lieutenant in the navy.

July 9, 10 and 11. So attentive has government been to reward their minions in America, that all the sea-voyages at Boston have been amply provided for. Another, Young Clark is made Consul at Quebec, with a salary of 6000 l. a year. In such a manner is the revenue of this blessed country squandered away, by a set of Ministers, who have only their own interest, and providing for the tools of despotism."

A remonstrance, we hear, is preparing by our Ministry to be laid before their High Mightinesses by Sir Joseph Yorke, our Ambassador at the Hague, setting forth the illicit trade, and the encouragement given, notwithstanding his Majesty's repeated proclamations to the Americans, who trade to the Dutch settlements with goods of the American produce, and are furnished in exchange with arms, gunpowder, saltpetre; and Dutch East India goods.

A sensible political writer (the author of the present state of Europe) says, that "if the whole habitable world was divided into three hundred parts, the proportion of those parts to the several quarters of the globe would be, Europe 27. Asia 101. Africa 32. America 38. Hence it appears that all Europe is not one third as large as America; nor does Great Britain make a 30th part of Europe. Great Britain, then, is not equal to one sixtieth part of all America, nor to one fiftieth part of what is called British America. This circumstance, added to her present great and increasing population, amounts (says a correspondent,) to a proof of the utter impossibility of our ever subjugating the Americans."

We have it from undoubted authority, that Mr. Stanley and Mr. Jenkinson are gone to Paris with proposals to cede all Canada to the crown of France, upon conditions of their taking an active part against the Americans.

A letter from Cadix, dated June 12, says, the fleet which sailed from thence about a fortnight ago, were bound to the coast of New-England, where they are to have orders from the Congress to act in conjunction with the French fleet, which were to join them there. False!

Thurs day being the birth-day of Mr. Alderman Wilkes, upwards of three hundred freeholders of Middlesex dined with him at Chiswick; there were present the Aldermen Bull, Lewes, and Lee, Stephen Sayre, Esq; and several other patriotic gentlemen. Among many toasts one was, "May the Americans have more courage in supporting their freedom, than the deluded citizens of London." See indexes, under London city of.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated May 13. "We know the language of ministerial sycophants is, that independence has been always our aim. We deny it. Our independence will continue no longer than your obsequy and cruelty. Can you blame us for this? We seek, we wish for no more than the privileges of British subjects; and we will have that, or bid you an everlasting adieu. You rob us of our birth-rights, you destroy our characters, you burn our towns and villages, you murder our wives and children, you block up our trade, and you plunder us of our property, and for remonstrating against such cruelty, we are deemed rebels."

"Believe me, my good Sir, if we are rebels (we value not the appellation your parliament gives us) we are such rebels, as England never before had to cope with. Through a Charles Stuart and a Simon Frazier, with a few undisciplined highlanders, flock your credit, beat your troops in two pitched battles, and penetrated so far as to alarm your capital with a direct intention to dethrone the grandfather of your now reigning monarch, and subjugate Englishmen once more to hereditary tyranny; yet, Sir, such men, with all the drags and refuse of your country that accompanies them, cannot even dismay us. Is it to be supposed that 50,000 men, composed of German mercenaries, Scotch Jacobites, Irish papists, and the produce of your gaols, are to conquer America? are to subjugate three millions of free people, whose motto is "Death or Liberty," many of whom are fierce enthusiasts, as to have those words painted on their hats, caps, and jackets with their own blood? who are fighting in the cause of justice, with heaven on their side, and who have above 100,000 men always ready to take the field, and was there necessity, could arm a militia? But we wish not to either bully or puff, and this I'm afraid, to men who know not America, may bear the face of fiction. Such men I could wish to refer to you, as you must be sensible from your knowledge of this country, that I don't exaggerate."

"The drum beats to arms! I must therefore conclude with wishing you better health, your King better mind, and your country a better Parliament."

A Correspondent has favoured us with the following accurate list of the times of sailing and stations of the different regiments in the British service, sailed for America.

In 1765, the 4th, in 1766, the 14th, in 1767, the 10th, 16th, 26th, in 1768, the 8th, 64th.

In 1772, the 6th.

In 1773, the 7th, 23d, 47th.

In 1774, the 4th, 5th, 38 h, 43d.

In 1775, the 33d, 43d, 63d, 64th, 40th, 44th, 45th, 17th, 27th, 28th, 46th, 55th.

In 1776, the 15th, 33d, 39th, 54th, 57th, 9th, 10th, 24th, 34th, 53d, 62d, 21st, 29th, 31st, 42d, 71st, two battalions.

The present station of all the British troops.

44 Regiments in America, viz. the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 42d, 43 h, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 57th, 62d, 63d, 64th, 71st, two battalions.

2 battalions in Jamaica, viz. the 1st and 4th bat. of the 60th.

1 battalion in Antigua, viz. the 2d bat. of the 60th.

1 battalion in Grenada, viz. the 3d bat. of the 60th.

2 Regiments in Monrovia, viz. the 51st and 61st.

5 Regiments at Gibraltar, viz. the 12th, 39th, 56th, and 58 h.

9 Regiments in Ireland, viz. the 3d, 12th, 19th, 30th, 32d, 36th, 66th, 67 h, and 68 h.

13 Regiments in Britain, viz. the 1st of 28, the 2d of 28, 1st, 13th, 18th, 25th, 42 h, 50th, 59th, 65th, 69th, 70 h, 41st, or Invalids. In all 76.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 25.

Admiralty Office July 25, 1776.

BY a letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Howe, dated the 23d of June last, it appears that his Lordship arrived on that day off the Port of Halifax in the Eagle, and having learnt that the fleet and army under the conduct of Vice Admiral Lord Shuldham had left that port on the 10th of June, his Lordship intended to proceed immediately to join him. [Thus far the Gazette.]

NEWPORT, October 14.

The ship loaded with three thousand quintals of fish, taken by Capt. Jones, in the Continental sloop Providence, is safe arrived at a certain port.

Capt. Jauncy in a privateer brig of Connecticut, sent a prize schooner into port the 13th day after she sailed; she was loaded with molasses, bound to Halifax.

Two brigs, one of which is prize to Capt. Jones, went up the east passage last Saturday. It is said one or two other of Jones's prizes have arrived safe at the Eastward.

A large prize brig, with stores for the army at New-York, is sent into Dartmouth; and, last Thursday, when Capt. Starbuck left Nantucket, there were three topsail vessels in sight, supposed to be prize, but whether bound Eastward or Westward we do not learn.

See indexes, under numbers.

See indexes, under Mon. of War.

See indexes, under New York.

See Treaty, no. 9, 51.

(3) See index, under Army of the United Colonies (4) Harrison Gray (5) See indexes, under Mon. of War. (6) See index, under Sea, &c. (7) See Character of the Ministry, &c. no. 74, &c. (8) See no. 97, (13) See index, New York. (9) Then they will be always obstinate, &c. for we shall not relinquish independence. (11) See Treaty, no. 9, 51.

War, see indexes, under Army British; Mon. of War — Army of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs.
(3) (9) see index, under Army of the United Colonies.
(10) see index, under Naval Affairs.
1028 (9) see indexes, under Small Pox.

See INDEX of His Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, and over the State of NEW-JERSEY, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same: (1)

To the COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY of the said State, at a Session of the General Assembly at Princeton.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly, CONSIDERING how long the hand of oppression had been stretched out against us, while the most arduous applications for redress were either totally disregarded or treated with insult; how long the yoke of despotism concerted for our ruin had been indolently pursued; and was at length attempted to be enforced by the violence of War: Treason and confederate multitudes approved the measure had we sooner abjured that allegiance from which, not only by the denial of protection, but the hostile affliction on our persons and properties, we were clearly absolved. It may however, afford some consolation to every man duly respectful of the convictions of his own mind, and the honor and reputation of his country; that America deferred this important step, till the decisive alternative of absolute submission or bitter destruction, announced by a numerous fleet and army, had extinguished all hope of obtaining justice; and the whole continent, save a few self-interested individuals, were unanimous in the secession. In a word, all the most scrupulous consciences could, on the maturest reflection, find itself justified before God and Man, in renouncing their tyrants who, after having ravaged a great part of Asia, and diffused in venality and riot, the treasures exorted from its innocent inhabitants by the hand of rapine and blood: finally meant to prolong their luxury and corruption by appropriating to themselves the hard-earned competence of the American world.

Thus constrained to assert our own Independence, and to dissolve all political connection with a nation insatiable with plunder, and deaf to the voice of reason, of justice and humanity: the late Representatives of the Colony of New-Jersey in Congress assembled, did, pursuant to the advice of the Honorable the Continental Congress, the Supreme Council of the American Colonies, agree upon the form of a Constitution, which by tacit acquiescence and open approbation, hath since received the assent and concurrence of the good people of this State, to whose consideration it was for that purpose submitted. Agreeable to this Constitution, you, Gentlemen, have been chosen the Legislative Council, and Assembly of this State; and being jointly met, have, in farther pursuance of it, proceeded to the choice of a Governor.

Having conferred that honor upon one who feels himself very unequal to the task; but at the same time, one, who, having during the whole contest, taken an active part in opposing the meditated bondage, now diffident, in its most perilous period, to shrink from a station which must render him peculiarly obnoxious to the common Enemy; he can with great sincerity assure you, that it shall be his constant endeavour faithfully to discharge the trust reposed in him.

He is moreover confident, that how greatly soever you may find yourselves deceived in the favorable opinion you may have been pleased to entertain of his abilities, he will never give you any reason to call in question the rectitude of his intentions.

Gentlemen. In the present situation of affairs, it is absolutely necessary to turn our best attentions to the operations of War. The pay of our militia lately called out for the defence of New-York, which has acquired signal renown by the valor and alacrity with which it engaged in the common cause, admits of no delay. That of half our militia, now on duty, will be due in a few days.

Some farther regulations respecting the better ordering the militia, merit your speedy attention.

A law for regulating the imposition of such articles as the exigencies of the service may require, is of great importance.

No allowance having been made for the provender of the light horse when in actual service, and it being impossible for their personal station, and being frequently employed as express, for the Commisariat to provide them, it is reasonable the men should be allowed an equivalent for keeping their horses themselves.

The fixing the seat of government in some convenient and plentiful part of the State, calls for your zealous deliberation.

Such other matters as may occur to me during the Session, and appear more particularly conducive to give vigor to the executive branch of the Constitution, I shall take the liberty to lay before you.

To enable me, Gentlemen, the more successfully to execute the arduous office wherewith your unforgotten and unexpected predilection hath invested me, it affects me with singular pleasure, to find both Houses composed of the most respectable characters. This affords a happy prelude of zeal and unanimity, in promoting the true emulment of that State of which the uncorrupted voice of a free people, has made you the guardians and protectors. As it is our indispensable duty, may it be our invariable aim, to exhibit to our constituents, the brightest example of a disinterested love for the common weal; and be inflexible in our resolution to know neither friend nor favorite, whenever his solicitations appear incompatible with the general good. In our public capacities we ought to rise superior to all private attachment or resentment, and make the intrinsic merit of every candidate for an office our sole rule for his promotion. Let us, Gentlemen, both by precept and practice, encourage a spirit of economy, industry and patriotism; and that public integrity and righteousness which cannot fail to exalt a nation; setting our faces at the same time like a flag against that dissoluteness of manners and political corruption which will ever be the reproach of any people. May the foundation of our infant State be laid in virtue and the fear of God; and the superstructure will rise glorious and endure for ages. Then may we humbly expect the blessing of the Bless'd High, who PROVIDES for the nations their inheritance, and SEPARATES the just of the nations.

Dist. EXAM. 8.
(1) I believe this is Gov. Livingston's first speech: & the first under their New Government. See list of Gov. and see index, under Petitions, remonstrances, address, & Congress petitions, pa. 656, 791.

Adam. In fine, Gentlemen, while we are applauded the whole impartial world, for demolishing the old fabric, rotten and ruinous as it was; let us unitedly strive to approve ourselves master builders, by giving beauty, strength and stability to the new.
Princeton, Sept. 11, 1776. WIL. LIVINGSTON.

THE Public may be assured, that
those Persons who have been removed to the Hospital at West-Boston with the Small Pox, are now all recovered; and that no one has the Dissemper in any part of this Town. As it is now six Weeks since many who had retired, have returned to their Dwellings without taking the Dissemper; it may justly be concluded, that this Town is now intirely free from the Infection.
By Order of the Selectmen.
WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

AMOSSES BOAT, painted red,
was taken from a sloop at the Long-Wharfe, on the night of the twenty-first Instant: She is fifteen feet long, about two years old, the fore thwart gone. If the person that took her will immediately return her, his offence shall be forgiven, but otherwise FIVE DOLLARS will be given to any that will give such information, that the Boat may be recovered and the thief punished.
Apply to the PRINTER.

TO BE SOLD,
At the Store in Killy-Street, adjoining Mr. Sherburne's.
NUTMEGS, Cinnamon, Allspice,
Green and Souchong Tea, West-India Rum, Brandy, English and German Steel, Drawing and Sheathing Nails, Iron and Hollow Ware, a few handsome Looking-Glasses; and a few dozen Bottles of Turlington's Balsam of Life.

TO BE SOLD,
A very good Family CHAISE HORSE.
Enquire of the PRINTER.

ALL persons who have any demands
on the estate of JOHN GOOL, late of Salem, merchant deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts of the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to
Lois GOOL, Administratrix.
Salem, October 11.

On WEDNESDAY next, October 30th, 1776, at TEN in the Morning, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Common in SALEM.

Twenty-five English HORSES,
many of them are very valuable.—By order of the Agent.
W. P. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY the 25th Instant, at TEN o'Clock in the Morning, at WILLIAM GREENLEAF'S Office, in Cornhill.

A Variety of House Furniture,
a quantity of hard ware and English goods; some silver ware, a number of barrels of soap, some bottle corks and many other articles.—The Sale will begin precisely at TEN o'clock.
W. GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Thursday the 31st of October, on the Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Prize Ship Caladonia, Consisting of
209 Hogheads & 11 Barrels choice Sugar, and 131 Hogheads of choice Granada Rum.
The Sale will begin at Ten o'clock in the Morning.
W. GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

A Bag with some Cocoa in it was taken
up in Roxbury.—Any person proving it to be his, may have it again, by applying to the PRINTER, and paying the charge of this advertisement.

TO BE LETT.
A very commodious House, opposite the West-End of the State-House in Boston: having six Chambers with fire-places.
Enquire of the Printer.

State of the Massachusetts-Bay. | To all whom it may concern.

LIBELS are filed before me, in behalf of the Owners of, and the Officers, Marines and Mariners on board the Private armed Schooner Hannah and Molly, against the Schooner Britannia; burthen about forty tons, Jonathan Baker late Master—against the Ship Betsy, burthen about thirty tons, Robert Foster late Master, and against the Sloop Peggy burthen about forty five tons, Bartlett Bradford late Master, and their several cargoes and appurtenances, which vessels are said to be the property of some subject or subjects of the King of Great-Britain, and taken and brought into the said Eastern District. And for the trial of the justice of the said captures, a maritime Court will be held in the East Precinct of Pownallborough, on Thursday the fourteenth day of November 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, when all persons claiming property in said vessels, their appurtenances or cargoes, or any way concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the vessels, their appurtenances and cargoes should not be condemned.
TIM. LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

Evening School.
Provided a suitable Number of Scholars offer, the Subscriber will attend from 6 to 8 o'Clock, at his School in Hanover-Street, near Concert-Hall, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. are taught.
JOHN GRIFFITH.

An Evening School,
Opposite the East Door of the State-House, is just opened; where Youth may be taught Arithmetic, and Penmanship in the best approved Manner; also such an Acquaintance with Language as will qualify them to write correctly, and to read, or speak with Accuracy and Eloquence.—Such as chuse it, may be so introduced to a grammatical Acquaintance with the French Language, as that they may attain Perfection in Reading or Speaking it without further Assistance or Expense.

On TUESDAY, twenty-ninth October, At TEN in the Morning, Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, At GLOUCESTER, **THE SHIP PICCARY,**
Burthen about three hundred tons; Together with her APPURTENANCES and CARGO, CONSISTING OF—
THREE hundred and fifty hogheads MUGUADO SUGAR.
Fifty hogheads TOBAGO RUM,
One hundred and thirty pipes STERLING MADEIRA,
Twenty-nine hogheads DITTO,
Ten quarter casks DITTO,
One hundred and eighty bales of COTTON,
And a number of casks FRENCH INDIGO.

At the same TIME and PLACE, Will also be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, **THE BRIG SWALLOW,**
Burthen about seventy tons, With her APPURTENANCES and CARGO, CONSISTING OF—
ELEVEN hundred weight of ELEPHANTS TEETH.
Eight CARRIAGE and eight SWIVEL GUNS, completely mounted.
BARNABAS HARKIN, Auctioneer.

State of the Massachusetts-Bay. | Maritime Court, Eastern District. To all whom it may concern.

A LIBEL is filed before me, in behalf of this State, and the officers, marines and mariners belonging to the armed brigantine MASSACHUSETTS, against the brigantine HENRY and ANN, burthen about two hundred and fifty tons, Robert Terral late master, and her appurtenances and cargo. And for the trial of the justice of the said captures, a maritime Court for said district, will be held at Pownallborough, on Thursday the fourteenth day of November, 1776, when all persons concerned in said brigantine, HENRY and ANN, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said brigantine, her appurtenances and cargo should not be condemned.
TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts-Bay. | Maritime Court, Eastern District. To all whom it may concern.

LIBELS are filed before me, in behalf of the owners, officers and marines of the private armed sloop Putnam, against the schooner Sally, burthen about 30 tons, Benjamin Vansly, master; against the schooner White-Oak, burthen about 30 tons, Samuel Osborn Dean, master, with their cargoes and appurtenances, which vessels are said to be the property of some subject of Great-Britain, and taken and brought into the Eastern District aforesaid. And for the trial of the justice of the captures aforesaid, a Maritime Court will be held at the Meeting-House in the East Precinct of Pownallborough, on Thursday the 14th day of November, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, when all persons claiming property in said vessels, their appurtenances or cargoes, or any way concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the vessels, their appurtenances and cargoes should not be condemned.
TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, last Jan.

A Chestnut coloured MARE COLT,
three years old, trots all, dock'd short, and branded on the near shoulder, with the letter K. Whoever shall take up said COLT, and convey it to the owner, or give intelligence where it is, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by me.
AARON SMITH, jun.
Needham, Oct. 16, 1776.

STRAYED or Stolen, out of a pasture in Ipswich the 15th of October Instant, a Mare COLT three years old, of a bay colour, a star in her forehead, and white hairs in her tail, shod before.—Any person that will bring said COLT to the subscriber, shall be well rewarded and all necessary Charges paid, by
NATHANIEL APPLETON.

Strayed or Stolen from a Pasture on Roxbury-neck, a foal HORSE, with a white face, long dock, trots and paces, 14 hands high, four years old.—Any person that will bring said HORSE to Major RUCKLES, of Roxbury, shall be handsomely rewarded.

NEW-HAVEN, October 16.
The following Articles were taken from the New York Mercury, printed in New York, at the Office, lately kept by Mr. Gains, which we received via Long-Island.]

NEW-YORK, October 7.
His Majesty's Forces are now in Possession of the City of New-York Island. They are also in Possession of Powles Hook & command the East River and Connecticut Sound. All this has been obtained with very little difficulty and loss on the part of the Troops; the Rebels after the Battle, or rather Rout of the 27th of August, having never attempted to face the Soldiers but fled every Way with the greatest Precipitation. They quitted Works, which they had been labouring upon during the whole Summer without scarce the Conflict of a Day. The King's Forces are in remarkable good Health and Spirits, and seem resolved to convince the World, that they not only bear the Name but the Nature, of Britons; and while that they fight with their usual Ardor in the cause of the King and Constitution, they know how to treat even ungrateful Rebels with Pity and Humanity. They consider that many of them are seduced and misled by designing Men, who under pretence of Patriotism, are sacrificing the Interests and Happiness of this whole Continent to their own sordid Interest and Ambition.

The King's Troops have not sustained the Loss of 100 Men; while the Rebels by the best Accounts, cannot have lost fewer than between 4 and 5000 in killed, wounded and taken prisoners; to mention nothing of Deserters, who leave them daily.

[Our Readers will very much Question the Truth of the above Account, when they are assured, that a Letter from a Person of Distinction in New-York, has been intercepted, the Writer of which informs his Friend, that the Regular Army in the late Encounter, have lost 1200 Men and 100 Officers killed.]

So vast a Fleet was never seen together in this Port, or perhaps in all America before. The Ships are stationed up the East-River or Sound, as far as Turtle-Bay; and, near the Town, the multitude of Masts carries the appearance of a Wood. Some are moored up the North-River, others in the Bay between Red and Yellow-Hooks; some, again, off Staten-Island and several off Powles-Hook and towards the Kills. The Men of War are moored chiefly up New-York Sound, and make, with the other Ships, a very magnificent and formidable Appearance. Five Men of War have been detached from the Squadron into the North-River above Greenwich, probably to assist the Operations of the Army against the Rebels, who still remain on the Northern Extremity of the Island, and on the Heights about Kings-Bridge. It is said, the Flora Frigate of 32 Guns, commanded by Capt. Brisbane, is preparing to sail with several Transports under Convoy.

We are informed by a Gentleman who has escaped from New-England, that the Rebels have lately carried many Hundred Head of Cattle from the East End of Long-Island, to New-London in Connecticut, and that their Privateers are very busy in negotiating this kind of Business, and have moreover committed some of their usual tyrannical and oppressive Acts upon several loyal Subjects in those Parts. *False!*

The savage burning of this City by the New-England Incendiaries, will be a lasting Monument of their inveterate Malice against the Trade and Prosperity of this Colony, as well as rooted Disaffection to British Law and Government. They had long threatened the Performance of this villainous Deed, and this is the best Return that the People of Property in this City, who have espoused their Cause are to expect for their headless Credulity.

On Thursday last arrived here from England a Number of Transports under Convoy, having on board the 17th Regiment of Light-Horse, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Harcourt.

The following Copy of a Letter was lately brought from Long-Island. New-York, 27th Sept.

Sir, You are to desire the Justices of the Peace to summons the Farmers in this District to attend at their House or some other central Place, if more convenient, to demand of each Farmer what Grain and Straw they can spare—as to Hay we must have the Whole, for which you will give them a proper Certificate for me to pay them by. All the Rebels that are in Arms, the whole of their Grain and Forage to be seized for the Use of the King, &c.

To Mr. FUNDERSON.

He also informed, that all Sir, which had removed off Your humble Servt. was deem'd Rebels and John Morrison, Com- dealt with accordingly. dantary of Forage. Oct. 1, 1776. A true Copy, Ebenezer Funderfon.

HARTFORD, October 21.
Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Albany, dated October 17, 1776.

"You doubtless have heard of the engagement between our fleet on the Lake, and the enemy, on the 11th instant. Our advice left them the 12th, our fleet then at anchor near Schuyler's Island, in a shattered and leaky condition; the enemy just appearing in sight, bearing up with a light southerly breeze. Events since have been very unfavourable: Our fleet made but little tarry at anchor, only to stop their leaks, &c. and proceeded with all the dispatch their condition would admit of, towards Crown Point. A favourable northerly gale assisted the enemy to run up with the fleet, when a second engagement commenced, which lasted five half, most of the time in mist, but very warm and ship, in which our men conducted with immitable spirit and bravery, but were obliged to strike to inferior strength. In this affair our fleet is almost totally ruined; only one galley escaped, with 1000 prize, and two small schooners, and one gondalo; the rest all taken, burnt and destroyed. General Arnold fought as long as possible in the galley *CONTRACT*, when he was obliged to run her ashore, burn her, and escape by land to Ticonderoga, having lost 20 of his men. General Waterbury, in the Washington galley, fought till he was so shattered that the galley was sinking under him, and was obliged to strike; this is the only vessel that the enemy possessed themselves of. Col. Wiggleworth, in the Trumbull galley, is arrived at Ticonderoga. In both engagements we have lost a large schooner, 3 galleys burnt and taken, 8 gondalos burnt also; have remaining 1 sloop 12 guns, 6 schooners 8 guns each, 2 galleys, 1 gondalo. The enemy's fleet is amazing; one ship 18 twelve pounders, 1 schooner 14 six pounders, 1 ditto 12 ditto, 1 large reddeaux 6 twenty four pounders, 12 twelve pounders, 8 eight inch howitzers, all brass; 28 gondalos, 1 gun each, 12 eighteen and twenty-four pounders, 1 eight inch howitzer. Your people are all retired to Ticonderoga, where they may very soon expect an attack."

Saturday morning, I might, about 600 of the enemy (under cover of several men of war) landed at Frog's Point, about eighteen miles south-east of Kings-Bridge; and marched with great expedition towards the bridge leading from aid Point to the main, but a regiment of Rifle-men being stationed at Frog's Point, took up the bridge, which prevented the design of taking possession of a hill near which time they have been reinforced by large numbers from their main body, so that it is supposed near two thirds of the enemy are now on the point, where they remain under cover of their ships.

Several skirmishes have happened between our party and the enemy since they landed at Frog's Point, which have terminated in favour of the Americans.

Last week the Hon. General LEE arrived at Head-Quarters, at Harlem, and has taken the command of the East and West Chester, where the two armies are fortifying, and entrenching within less than a mile of each other.

The enemy have entirely evacuated Staten-Island, and a large body of our men have taken possession of it from New Jersey.

Last Friday morning a heavy cannonade was heard from New-York, supposed to be occasioned by more of the enemy's shipping passing up the North River by our forts.

Last week the Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq; member of the Continental Congress, passed thro' this town to join that honorable body at Philadelphia.

BOSTON, October 24.

The following Letter was received at Watertown last Saturday Afternoon, by Express.

Albany, October 14, 4 o'clock, P. M.

Gentlemen,

BY dispatches from General Arnold arrived about half an Hour ago, we are advised that on Friday last, our Fleet on Lake Champlain, had an Engagement with that of the Enemy; that after a five Hours warm Action, the Enemy thought proper to their off. We lost a Schooner (which being disabled was run ashore by her Crew and set on fire the Night after the Action) a Gondalo which sunk after the Engagement, and about sixty Men killed and wounded. Our Fleet are returning to Crown Point to refit; many of the Vessels being damaged. The General in his Letter says, "I cannot in

justice to the Officers in the Fleet, omit mentioning their solicited Conduct during the Action." The Enemy's Naval Forces superior to ours, and it is not improbable that they will renew the Attack.—General Schuyler (to whom the Letter conveying the above Intelligence was directed) met the Express on his way to Saratoga, and has given me directions to deliver you to keep your Militia in readiness to march at a Moment's warning. X

I am Gentlemen, very respectfully, your humble Servant. RICHARD VARD, Secretary.

[To Major General SCHUYLER

To the Committee of Stockbridge.

The foregoing is a true Copy of a Letter sent us by Express by General SCHUYLER.

SAMUEL BROWN, jun. Committee of Stockbridge
EAST'S SERGEANT, of
ASA BENNET.

The following was received Yesterday at Watertown by Express.

SARATOGA, October 16, 1776.

Our fleet, which suffered severely in an engagement on the 11th inst, with the enemy, has still been more severely handled in a subsequent, in which the enemy are the victors of the lake, and are now coming on to attack our army at Ticonderoga. In this situation of our affairs it is of the utmost importance that the Militia of your State should immediately march to sustain the Army, such as can march expeditiously, should come by the way of Albany, and the others take the route to Skenebath, each man should come provided with as much provision and ammunition as possible. The committees must find information of their number, and the progress of their march from time to time. I shall be either at Fort-George or Skenebath, but I cannot determine which. It will be proper to send to both places and forward copies of this to Gov. Trumbull, and to every committee in your State in a situation of affording assistance; as also to the neighbouring committees in the State of Connecticut. I must repeat, Gentlemen, that it is of great importance that I should be duly furnished with an account of these movements and number of the Militia. From Gentlemen your humble Servt. X

PHILIP SCHUYLER.

To the Committee of the County of Hampshire.

Yesterday was sent into this Port by a Providence privateer, a ship from Antigua bound to London, laden with rum, sugar, &c. &c.

We learn that a Salem privateer has taken in the chops of the channel of England, two ships, one from Jamaica inward bound, and the other outward bound.

The valuable prize taken by Capt. Forrester, arrived at Salem Yesterday. Also, Capt. Southers prize with light horse.

NEWBURY-PORT, October 18.

Yesterday came in here, a prize brig, bound to White Haven, laden chiefly with mahogany. She was taken about a fortnight ago, by the Hancock privateer, Capt. Wingate Newman from this port.

Some days ago, Capt. Lee in a privateer from this port, sent into Falmouth, a ship, a very valuable prize, near four hundred tons, from Portsmouth in England, bound to Quebec, laden with stores for the King's Army, such as beef, butter, powder, nails, &c. she had sixteen carriage guns on board, eight of which were mounted when Capt. Lee took her.

On MONDAY next will be Published, And Sold by T. & J. FLEET at the Bible & Heart in Cornhill, and J. GILL in Queen-street.

Low's Almanack for 1777.

Being the first of American Independence.

Calculated for the Meridian of New-England, and containing every Thing necessary for an Almanack: together with a neat engraved Plan comprehending a View of the present seat of War at and near New-York & General Washington's Lines—Fort at Powles Hook—Bunker-Hill near the City—King's Bridge—Hell-Gate—Fort Constitution—Mount Washington—Governor's Island—and part of Long Island, Staten Island and the Jerseys. Also a Type of a visible Solar Eclipse which will happen on the 9th of January next; an Address to the Tories; the neglected Mid. a Tale; Rules and Reflections for the Conduct of Life; How to get Riches; an extempore Complaint on an empty Purse; a Receipt to keep one's self warm a whole Winter with a single Billet of Wood; Friends Yearly Meetings, &c. &c. &c.

South Writing School:

Any young Gentleman, who is desirous to write a good Hand, may here have such Instructions as to qualify him for Business in six weeks. Said School is also open of Evenings, for such as have a Desire to attend for Writing, Arithmetic and Reading.

all Lies! See indexes, under Army British (1) see p. 1012, 1017. (2) see p. 1017. & See index, under Army of the United Colonies (3) see p. 1001. (4) at Long Island, see p. 1010, 1008, 1009, 1016, Governor's Island, p. 1009. At New York, see p. 1012, 1017. At Powles Hook, p. 1017. (5) see list of Grievances, p. 971. & See indexes, under men of War.

TO BE SOLD
By T. & J. FLEET, at the *Bible & Heart* in Cornhill.
[rice 1/8d with the Plans and 1/2d without.]
The Manual Exercise,
Commonly called
The 64th Exercise.
Together with Plans and Explanations of the
Method generally practis'd at Reviews & Field Days.
CONTENTS.

THIRTY-FIVE Words of Command, the Number of
Motions in each, with their Explanations; and the
office of a Soldier under Arms, Page 3 to 10.
Explanation of Priming and Loading, containing 13 Mo-
tions. P. 11.
Explanation of the Position of each Rank in the Firing of the
Front, Center, and Rear Ranks. P. 12 to 14.
The Method generally practis'd by Regiments at Reviews and
Field-Days, in performing the Firings, Evolutions, &c. &c.
with Plans explaining the same in a very familiar Manner.
P. 15 to 21.
Explanations of Firings by Sub and Grand-Divisions, both
advancing and retreating. P. 22 to 25.
Instructions for young Officers, by General WOLESLEY. P. 26.
Manoeuvres usually practis'd, viz. Wheeling by Companies
at close Ranks. P. 27.—Advancing and Retreating by Files from
the Right of Grand Divisions. P. 28.—Advancing by Files
from the Center of Grand Divisions. P. 29.—Advancing by
Files from the Center of each Wing. P. 30.—Advancing by
Files from the Center of the Battalion. P. 31.—From the
Right of the Left Wing, forming the Oblong Square by Com-
panies. P. 32.—Forming the Oblong Square from a Battalion
marching in Columns by Companies at Half Distance. P. 33.—
Forming Columns by Companies from the Center of the Bat-
talion. P. 34.—Forming Columns by Grand Divisions from the
Right. P. 35.—Passing a Ditch or Bridge by Half Companies
from the Center. P. 36.—Together with an explanatory Plan
of each Manoeuvre.

A Charge and Volley by Battalion. P. 37 and 38.
Directions for Dressing Ranks.—Covering File Leaders.—
Marching and Wheeling.—and how the Performance of all
Manoeuvres may be done. P. 39.
Also, an easy Method of Sizing a Company; by an Officer
standing in the Militia of Massachusetts Bay. P. 40.

At the same Place may be had,
The celebrated Dr. PRICE'S Observations
on the Nature of CIVIL LIBERTY.

To THE PUBLIC in general, and all his good
Friends in special.

John Langdon,
in FLEET-STREET.

OFFERS his Service, in the Capacity of an *Auctioneer*.
PUFFING, is not his Talent; but he begs leave
to say this much: As he is determined to exert himself,
and use his utmost Endeavours, to give Satisfaction to
his Employers: So, he humbly hopes, that in point of
Fidelity, Affinity and Dexterity: They will find him no
Common, nor far short, of the **BEST THREE**.
N. B. Moderate Commissions, will Content him; and
all favors, will be gratefully acknowledged.

STATE of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY,
Municipal Court, Eastern District, &c.

To all whom it may concern,
A LIBEL is filed before me against the ship *Christi-*
an, taken and seized in the river of Sheepscot, in
the county of Lincoln, in said District, on an arm of the
sea, between high and low water mark, by Andrew Le-
per, and said to be the property of the subject or sub-
jects of the king of Great-Britain, and in the care of
Abiel Wood; and for the trial of the justice of the said
capture and seizure, a maritime court for the Eastern Dis-
trict, will be held in the East precinct of Pawtucket, on
Thursday the fourteenth day of November, A. D.
1776. at the hour of ten in the forenoon, when all per-
sons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they
have, why the said ship should not be condemned.
TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

The Treasurer for the County of Suf-
folk, Notices the Collectors of Taxes for said County
who are in Arrears, that there are Orders upon him to
the Amount of two Hundred Pounds lawful money,
which obliges him to request them to pay their respective
Balances as soon as possible.
DEDDHAM, October 24, 1776.

THE Person who took a Lady's Scar-
let Cloak out of the Box of a Chaise, standing at
a Gentleman's gate opposite to the Common in Boston
on Saturday the 18th Instant, is desired to return the
same to the Printer of this paper, otherwise his name
will be exposed to the Public.
N. B. The Cloak was almost new and border'd with
Furs.

STOLEN out of the shop of Mr. Cheesman, gun-
smith to the Train of Artillery, at the lowermost
house on the North-side of the Common, on the night of
the third Instant, seven Fire-Arms, all branded on the
breach M. B. six of them new stocked, fixed with bay-
onets, and one an old black stock, with the lock imper-
fect; some of them are numbered on the barrel.
Any person who will return the said seven Fire-Arms
to the said Cheesman, at his shop, or give information of
the thief or thieves, shall have **TEN DOLLARS** reward,
and no questions asked.

ALL persons that are indebted to, or that have any
demands on the estate of the widow **JOANNA**
BROWN, late of Roxbury, deceased, are desired to bring
in their accounts to **JOHN ADAMS**, of said Roxbury,
executor to said deceased, last will, that so a settlement
said estate may be made as soon as may be.
Roxbury, October 21st, 1776.

See under page 1022, with the references. & see p. 1002, with the references.
See p. 1021, with the references. & see p. 1019, with the references.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST some time since, two *Stone RINGS*, one mourn-
ing, engrav'd on the one side *D. Ballard* with his
age; the other a crimson, with two diamonds.—Any
person that will bring the said Rings to the Printer here-
of, shall have **Three Dollars** reward. If offered for sale
it is desired they may be kept, and notice given.

TAKEN up at Little-Cambridge, a large and tall
brown bay **GELDING**, the heel and hoof of his
hind feet white; supposed about 8 or 9 years old, paces
chiefly. The owner may recover said Horse by applying
to Mr. Samuel S. Learned, at said Little-Cambridge.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely healthy Negro Man about 28
Years of Age, a good Cook, fit for a Gentleman's
Servant, either in Town or Country:
Inquire of J. GILL.

CASH paid for Pot Ash, and Pearl
Ash, and Bees-wax, by **ENOCH BROWN**, near
Roxbury Meeting-House.

Boston, September 3, 1776.

In Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety.
WHEREAS the keeping up a Correspondence with
our inveterate enemies, particularly the fleet and
army now employed against the **UNITED STATES**,
or those open and avowed opposers of our rights, who
have forfeited all title to our confidence and protection,
by seeking refuge under the power which has been long
engaged in the destruction of this country, is in direct
violation of the laws of this State, and may be attended
with the most fatal consequences to the public safety.

A L L persons therefore who may arrive in this town
from Halifax, for any port or place in possession of, or
infested by our said enemies, are hereby directed to
leave their names with all the letters they bring with
them, and a memorandum of their places of abode, with
some member of this committee, or at the office of **NA-**
THANIEL BARBER, Esq; as soon as may be after their
arrival here. A non-compliance with this requisition
will be deemed evidence of an unfriendly design in such
person or persons against the interest of the **UNITED**
STATES, and they will be proceeded against accord-
ingly.
By order of the Committee.

ELLIS GRAY, Chairman.

TO BE SOLD BY ENOCH GREENLEAF,

At Sadbury, next door to **JOHN NOYES**, Esq; near Bar-
ney's (formerly Bryants) Tavern.

A VARIETY of ENGLISH GOODS,
Also, at the same place is to be **SOLD**, by
GREENLEAF and FIELD,

NEW-England and West-India Rum, Brandy, Malaga
and other Wines, Leaf and Brown Sugar, with
most kinds of West-India GOODS, as long as the times
will admit of. Also, Barr Iron, Malaga Ware, Glass
Jars, &c.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late company of
AMORY and GREENLEAF, are required
to pay their balances to said Greenleaf.

Salem, October 2, 1776.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THOSE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to en-
courage the publishing a **NEWS-PAPER**, in the town
of **SALEM**, are requested to send in their names, with
all convenient speed. No money to be paid until the de-
livery of the first number. The price will be 2s. per
annum, exclusive of postage, to be paid on the delivery
of the first number, and 2s. more at the expiration of each
quarter. Those who do not incline to advance any
money beforehand, may, if they send in their names and
take them weekly, be supplied at 2d. per week.

The printer is now waiting only for the names of a suf-
ficient number of subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now received by **JOHN**
THOMAS, (late printer and publisher of the *Massachu-*
setts-Spy in Boston) at his Printing-Office in the Main-
Street, fronting the road leading to Marblehead, or also,
by Mr. M. Williams, bookseller, in the Main-Street.

LINCOLN, &c.

W E the subscribers being appointed Commission-
ers by the Hon. Jonathan Bowman, Esq; Judge
of the Probate of Wills, &c. within and for the county
of Lincoln, to receive and examine the claims of the cre-
ditors, to the estate of **THOMAS SMART**, late residing
at Penobscot in said county, Yeoman, deceased, repre-
sented insolvent, and six months from the eighth day of
August instant, being allowed for that service; hereby
give Notice that we shall attend that business at the
Dwelling House of Mr. **ERNESTER HAYNES**, in said
Penobscot, on the last Wednesday of August instant, and
on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the five follow-
ing months, at a o'clock in the Afternoon, on each of
said days.
Penobscot, Aug. 24, 1776.

ERNESTER HAYNES, Commissioners.
SAMUEL KIDDER.

All Persons having Demands on the
Estate of **Capt. Samuel Nickerson**, late of Boston, Mar-
riner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts and
receive their Dues. And all Persons indebted to
said Estate, are desired to make Payment to
BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, Administrator.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of old MALT;
Inquire of J. GILL.

THE FALL OF BRITISH TYRANNY.

OR,
AMERICAN LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT.
THE FIRST CAMPAIGN.

A TRAGI-COMEDY, of *Five Acts*, containing turn-
ing six Scenes, among which are the following, viz.
A playful scene between **Rogert** and **Dick**, two
Shepherds near Lexington.

Clarrissa, &c. A very moving scene on the death of
Deafar Warren, &c. in a chamber near Boston, the morn-
ing after the battle at Bunker's-Hill.

A humorous scene between the Boatswain and a Sailor
on board a man of war, near Norfolk in Virginia.
Four very laughable scenes between the Boatswain, two
Sailors, and the Cook, exhibiting specimens of jeering,
satire, and peculiar eloquence of those sons of Neptune
teaching *Terris*, *Convents* and *Black Regulars*; and between
Lord Kidnapper and the Boatswain.

A very black scene between Lord Kidnapper and Ma-
jor Cudjoe.

A religious scene between Lord Kidnapper, Captain
and the Captain.

A scene, the Lord Mayor, &c. going to St. James's with
the Address.

A dramatic scene, a council of war in Boston, between Lord
Bolton, Admiral Tomblinson, Elbow-Room, Mr. Capn,
General Clinton, and Earl Percy.

A diverting scene between a Whig and a Tory.

A spirited scene between General Prescott, and Colonel
Allen.

A shocking scene, a dungeon, between Colonel Allen and
an officer of the guard.

Two affecting scenes in Boston, after the flight of the
Regulars from Lexington, between Lord Bolton, messenger,
and officers of the guard.

A patriotic scene in the camp at Cambridge, between
the Generals Washington, Lee and Putnam, &c. &c.

With a dedication, preface, address of the Gods of
Liberty to the Congress, dramatic persons, prologues, epi-
logues, and a song in praise of King Tammany, the Ameri-
can Saint.

A truly dramatic performance, interspersed with wit,
humour, burlesque, and serious matter, which cannot fail
of affording abundant entertainment to readers of every
disposition.

This Day PUBLISHED,

And sold by J. GILL, in Queen-Street,

THOUGHTS

ON

GOVERNMENT:

APPLICABLE TO

THE PRESENT STATE

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIES.

In a LETTER from a GENTLEMAN to his FRIEND.

Just published,

And to be sold by the **PRINTER** hereof,
The *Temple of Providence* over the Passions of Men.

SERMON

PREACHED at PRINCETOWN, on the 17th of May
1776. Being the General Fast appointed by the
Congress through the UNITED COLONIES. To
which was an address to the NATIVES of SCOT-
LAND, in AMERICA. Dedicated to the Hon.
JOHN JOCK, Esq; PRESIDENT of the CON-
GRESS of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

By **WITHERSPOON, D.D.**

of the College of New-Jersey.

TO BE SOLD

A Quantity of choice Weymouth Cheese

Inquire of J. GILL.

THE Committee appointed by the Town
to purchase Fire Arms for the use of the
Inhabitants, give Notice, That they are ready
to attend that Business, having by them, for
Sale, a number of Arms completely fixed,
which may be seen at the **Bunch of Grapes**
Tavern in Congress-Street.—Any Person,
having Arms to dispose of, may apply at the
above Place.
JOHN MARSTON,
BOSTON, October 9. (Chairman.)

William Bant

Earnestly desires all persons who are
indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he
may be enabled to fulfill his engagements with his cre-
ditors. *Those persons who are indebted and take no notice*
of this advertisement, may expect that their notes and
accounts will be put in suit, immediately after three months
from this time are expired. Oct. 9, 1776.

New selling off, Cheap.

A General Assortment of Crockery Ware
—a few Pieces beautiful Linens, with run or iron
Cups, Nails, and some Glass 10 by 3, &c. &c. at

WILLIAM SHERBURNE'S Store
Next the **Bunch Grapes Tavern**, Kilby-Street, BOSTON

TO BE SOLD,

A Horse and Chaise, and a large Scale

Beam and Scales, Inquire of J. GILL.

...then by taking for the basis of their agree-
ment, the most perfect equality and reciprocity, and
by carefully avoiding all those partialities and prefer-
ences which are usually sources of debate, em-
barrassment and discontent; by leaving also each party at
liberty to make respecting Navigation & Commerce,
those interior regulations which it shall find most con-
venient to itself, and by founding the advantage of
commerce solely upon reciprocal utility, and the just
policy of free intercourse, reserving withal to each party
the liberty of admitting, at its pleasure, other na-
tions to a participation of the same advantages.—It is
in the spirit of this intention and to fulfill these views,
that his said Majesty having named and appointed for
his Plenipotentiary, *Corrad Alexander Gerard*, Royal
Syndic of the city of Strasbourg, Secretary of His
Majesty's Council of State; and the United States on
their part, having fully empowered *Benjamin Franklin*,
Deputy from the State of Pennsylvania to the Gen-
eral Congress and President to the Convention of said
State; *Silas Deane*, late Deputy from the State of Con-
necticut to the said Congress and *Arthur Lee* Coun-
sellor at Law: The said respective Plenipotentiaries,
after exchanging their powers, and after mature deli-
beration, have concluded and agreed upon the fol-
lowing articles.

**THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF THE TREATY OF
AMITY AND COMMERCE, in addition to those
inserted in our paper of the 21st of May,
make the whole a complete Copy of the
TREATY OF FRANCE and the UNITED
STATES.]**

ARTICLE I.

THERE shall be a firm, inviolable and universal
peace, and a true and sincere friendship between
the Most Christian King, his heirs and successors, and
the United States of America, and the subjects of the
Most Christian King and of the said States, and between
the countries, islands, cities and towns situate under
the jurisdiction of the Most Christian King, and of the said
United States, and the people and inhabitants of every
degree, without exception of persons or places, and the
terms herein after mentioned shall be perpetual between
the Most Christian King, his heirs and successors, and
the said United States.

Art. 2. The Most Christian King and the United
States, engage mutually not to grant any particular fa-
vor to other nations, in respect of Commerce and Na-
vigation, which shall not immediately become common
to the other party, who shall enjoy the same favors
freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing
the fair compensation, if the concession was condi-
tional.

Art. 3. The subjects of the Most Christian King
shall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, islands,
cities or towns, of the United States, any of them, no
other or greater duties or imposts, of what nature so-
ever they may be, or by what name soever called, than
those which the nations most favored are or shall be obli-
ged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, liberties,
privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, na-
vigation and commerce, whether in passing from one port
to the said States to another, or in going to and from
the same, from and to any part of the world, which the
said nations do or shall enjoy.

Art. 4. The subjects, people and inhabitants of the
said United States, and each of them, shall not pay in
the ports, havens, roads, islands, cities and places under
the dominion of his Most Christian Majesty, in Europe,
any other or greater duties or imposts, of what na-
ture soever they may be, or by what name soever called,
than those which the most favored nations are or shall be
obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights,
liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade,
navigation and commerce, whether in passing from one
port in the said dominions in Europe, to another, or in
going to and from the same, from and to any part of the
world, which the said nations do or shall enjoy.

Art. 5. In the above exemption is particularly
comprised, the imposition of one hundred *denars* per ton,
established in France on foreign ships, unless when the
ships of the United States shall load with the merchan-
dise of France, for another port of the same dominion;
in which case the said ships shall pay the duty above-
mentioned, so long as other nations the most favored
shall be obliged to pay it; but it is understood, that the
said United States, for any of them, are at liberty, when
they shall judge it proper, to establish a duty equivalent
in the same case. (2)

Art. 6. The Most Christian King will employ his
good offices and intervention with the King or Emperor
of Morocco or Fez; the Regencies of Algiers, Tunis
and Tripoli, or with any of them; and also with every
other Prince, State or Power, of the coast of Barbary,
in Africa; and the subjects of the said King, Emperor,
States and Powers, and each of them, in order to pro-
vide as fully and efficaciously as possible for the benefit,
convenience and safety of the said United States, and
each of them, their subjects, people and inhabitants, and
their vessels and effects, against all violence, insults, at-
tacks or depredations, on the part of the said Princes
and States of Barbary, or their subjects.

Art. 7. The subjects, inhabitants, merchants, com-
modors of ships, masters and mariners of the fleet, pro-
vinces and dominions of each party respectively, shall
obtain and forbear to fish in all places possibled, or
which shall be possessed by the other party; the Most
Christian King's subjects shall not fish in the havens,
bays, creeks, roads, coasts or places, which the said United
States hold, or shall hereafter hold; and in like
manner the subjects, people and inhabitants of the said
United States shall not fish in the havens, bays, creeks,
roads, coasts or places, which the Most Christian King
possess, or shall hereafter possess; and if any ship, or
vessel shall be found fishing, contrary to the tenor of this
Treaty, the said ship or vessel with its loading (proof be-
ing made thereof) shall be confiscated; it is however
understood, that the exclusion stipulated in the pre-
sents

article, shall take place only for one, and so far as the
Most Christian King or the United States shall not in
three years have granted an exemption to some other
nation.

Art. 10. The United States, their citizens and in-
habitants, shall never disturb the subjects of the Most
Christian King in the enjoyment and exercise of the
right of fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland, nor in
the individual and exclusive right which belongs to them
on that part of the coast of that island which is design-
ed by the treaty of Utrecht, nor in the right relative to all
and each of the fisheries which belong to his Most Christian
Majesty, the whole conformable to the true sense of the
Treaties of Utrecht and Paris, in 1763.

Art. 11. It is agreed and concluded, that there shall
never be any duty imposed on the exportation of the
melasses that may be taken by the subjects of any of
the United States, from the islands of America, which
belong, or may hereafter appertain, to his Most Chris-
tian Majesty.

Art. 12. In compensation of the exemption stipu-
lated by the preceding article, it is agreed and concluded,
that there shall never be any duties imposed on the ex-
portation of any kind of merchandise, which the sub-
jects of his Most Christian Majesty may take from the
countries and possessions, present or future, of any of
the Thirteen United States, for the use of the islands
which shall hereafter be theirs.

Art. 13. The subjects and inhabitants of the said
United States, for any one of them, shall not be re-
quired to furnish in France, and consequently shall be ex-
empted from the *Droit d'Aubain*, or other similar duty,
under what name soever, they may by testament, dona-
tion or otherwise dispose of their goods, moveable and
immoveable, in favour of such persons as to them shall
seem good, and their heirs, subjects of the said United
States, residing whether in France or elsewhere, may
success them, as intestate, without being obliged to ob-
tain letters of naturalization, and without having the
effect of this concession contrived or impeded under pre-
text of any rights or prerogatives of provinces, cities
or private persons; and the said heirs, whether such
by particular title, or as intestate, shall be exempt from
all duty called *Droit de mutation*, or other duty of the
same kind; save nevertheless the local rights or duties
as much and as long as similar ones are not established
by the United States, for any of them. The subjects of
the Most Christian King shall enjoy on their part, in all
the dominions of the said States, an entire and perfect
reciprocity relative to the stipulations contained in the
present article; but it is at the same time agreed, that
its contents shall not effect the laws made, or that may
be made hereafter in France, against emigrations, which
shall remain in all their force and vigour; and the United
States on their part, or any of them, shall be at li-
berty to enact such laws, relative to the matter, as to
them shall seem proper. (3)

Art. 14. All ships and merchandise of what na-
tion soever, which shall be rescued out of the hands of
any pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be brought
into some port of either State, and shall be delivered to
the custody of the officers of that port, in order to be
restored to the true proprietors, as soon as due
and sufficient proof shall be made concerning the prop-
erty thereof.

Art. 15. It shall be lawful for the ships of war of
either party, and privateers, freely to carry whither they
please, the ships and goods taken from either ene-
mies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the
officers of the Admiralty, or any other Judges; nor
shall such prizes be arrested or seized when they come
to and enter the ports of either party; nor shall the
searchers or other officers of those places search the same
or make examination concerning the lawfulness of such
prizes; but they may visit and detain them, and depart,
and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their
commissions, which the commanders of such ships of
war shall be obliged to show. On the contrary, no shel-
ter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as shall
have made prize of the subjects, people or property of
either of the parties; but if such shall come in, being
forced by stress of weather or the danger of the sea, all
proper means shall be vigorously used, that they go out
and retire from thence as soon as possible. (4)

Art. 16. For the better promoting commerce on
both sides, it is agreed, that if a war should break out
between the said two nations, six months after the pro-
clamation of war shall be allowed to the merchants in
the cities and towns where they live, for selling and
transporting their goods and merchandises; and if any
thing be taken from them, or any injury be done them
within that term by either party, or the people of the
places of either, full satisfaction shall be made for the same.

Art. 17. No subjects of the Most Christian King
shall apply for or take any commissions or letters of
marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers
against the said United States, for any of them, or against
the subjects, people or inhabitants of the said United
States, for any of them, or against the property of any
of the inhabitants of any of them, from any Prince or
State with which the United States shall be at war;
nor shall any citizens, subject or inhabitant of the said
United States, for any of them, apply for or take any
commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or
ships to act as privateers against the subjects of the Most
Christian King, or any of them, or the property of any
of them, from any Prince or State with which the said
King shall be at war; and if any person of either nation
shall take such commission or letter of marque, he shall
be punished as a pirate.

Art. 18. It shall not be lawful for any foreign pri-
vateers, not belonging to the subjects of the Most Chris-
tian King, nor citizens of the said United States, who
have commissions from any other Prince or State, at en-
mity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of
either the one or the other of the aforesaid parties, to
sell what they have taken, or in any other manner what-
soever to exchange their ships, merchandises or any o-
ther lading; neither shall they be allowed even to pur-
chase victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their

going to the next port of that Prince or State, from
which they have commissions. (5)

Art. 19. The ships of the subjects and inhabitants
of either of the parties coming upon any coast belong-
ing to either of the said allies, but not willingly to enter
into port, or being entered into port and not willing to
unload their cargoes or break bulk they shall be treated
according to the general rules prescribed, or to be pre-
scribed relative to the object in question. (6)

Art. 20. It is also agreed, that all goods, when
once put on board the ships, or vessels of either of the
two contracting parties, shall be subject to no farther
visitation, but all visitation or search shall be made be-
fore hand, and all prohibited goods shall be stopped on
the spot before the same be put on board, unless there
are manifest tokens or proofs of fraudulent practice; nor
shall either the persons or goods of the subjects of his
Most Christian Majesty or the United States, be stop-
ped under any arrest or molested by any other kind of embar-
go for that cause, and only the subject of that State, to
whom the said goods have been, or shall shall be prohi-
bited, and who shall presume to sell or alienate such
sort of goods, shall be duly punished for the offence.

Art. 21. The two contracting parties grant mutu-
ally the liberty of having each in the ports of the other,
Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Agents and Commissaries,
whose functions shall be regulated by a particular
agreement.

Art. 22. And the more to favor and facilitate the
commerce which the subjects of the United States may
have with France, the Most Christian King will grant
them in Europe one or more free ports, where they
may bring and dispose of all the produce and mer-
chandises of the Thirteen United States; and his Ma-
jesty will also continue to the subjects of the said States,
the free ports which have been and are open in the
French islands of America, of all which free ports the
said subjects of the United States shall enjoy the use,
agreeable to the regulations which relate to them.

Art. 23. The present treaty shall be ratified on both
sides, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the
space of six months, or sooner if possible.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries
have signed the above Articles both in the French
and English languages; declaring nevertheless, that
the present Treaty was originally composed and con-
cluded in the French language, and they have there-
to affixed their seals.

**DONE at Paris, the Sixth Day of February, One
Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Eight.**
(L. S.) *see* C. A. GERARD.
(L. S.) *see* B. FRANKLIN.
(L. S.) *see* SILAS DEANE.
(L. S.) *see* 1038 ARTHUR LEE.

State of Massachusetts Bay.

The non-resident proprietors of lands
in the town of Templeton in the county of Lincoln, are
hereby notified, That pursuant to an act of the Gen-
eral Assembly of this State the following lots are taxed
the several sums affixed to their lots respectively.

July 15, 1775.				October 24, 1775.			
No.	L. S. d.	No.	L. S. d.	No.	L. S. d.	No.	L. S. d.
4	1 2 5	1	1 1 8	4	3 2 3	5	3 2 3
6	1 2 2	1	1 1 8	6	3 2 3	7	3 2 3
9	1 2 8	10	1 1 8	8	3 2 3	9	3 2 3
11	1 1 8	11	1 1 4	10	3 2 3	11	3 2 3
13	4 6 15	5	5	12	13 10 13	13	13 2 8
16	5 5 17	5	5	14	15 6 15	15	15 6 1
18	5 5 19	5	5	16	15 6 17	17	15 6 1
21	7 7 24	10 10	18	15 6 17	18	15 6 1	
23	10 10 24	10 10	20	1 6 5	21	4 1	
25	10 10 26	10 10	21	1 11 1	24	1 11 1	
27	10 10 28	10 10	25	1 11 1	26	1 11 1	
29	10 10 31	10 10	27	1 11 1	28	1 11 1	
32	10 10 33	10 10	29	1 11 1	31	1 11 1	
34	10 10 39	10 10	31	1 11 1	33	1 11 1	
40	10 10 41	10 10	34	1 11 1	39	1 11 1	
43	10 10 44	10 10	40	1 11 1	41	1 11 1	
45	10 10 50	10 10	42	1 11 1	44	1 11 1	
51	10 10 56	10 10	45	1 11 1	50	1 11 1	
53	10 10 58	10 10	51	1 11 1	52	1 11 1	
58	10 10 59	10 10	53	1 11 1	56	1 11 1	
60	10 10 61	10 10	57	1 11 1	58	1 11 1	
62	10 10 63	14	59	1 11 1	60	1 11 1	
			61	1 11 1	62	1 11 1	
			63	14			

The owners of the lots above-mentioned, are desired
to pay unto me the subscriber, the taxes levied on said
lots, with the charges intervening, on or before the
first Monday in March next; as they will thereby
prevent their being sold to discharge the same.

WILLIAM MALCOM, Constable.

Templeton, November 18, 1775.

**NOTICE is hereby given to the non-
resident proprietors and owners of lands in Templeton in
the county of Worcester, That the following original rights
and divisions were affixed to all the taxes in Templeton,
for the year 1777.**

L. S. d.			
The right of Nat. Trade, 3d divi, lot No. 79.	0	5	3
Exemption from, 3d divi, lot No. 75	0	5	3
Wm. Wheeler, 3d divi, lot No. 73, 2d divi, 0	8	0	2
Benj. Garey, 3d divi, lot No. 70,	0	5	3
Ebenezer Wheeler, 3d divi, lot No. 44,	0	8	0
John A. Shaw, owned by heirs of Ben. Newman,	7	9	2
Jonathan Whitcomb,	1	10	11
The mine farm, is called,	1	6	2

Therefore if the owners of the above lands shall neglect
or refuse to pay their respective taxes and toll, their lands
will be sold agreeably to law, at Public auction, at the
house of Capt. Aaron Jones, in said Templeton, on Tues-
day the second day of February next. Sale to begin at
one o'clock, P. M. by me

EBENEZER WRIGHT, Constable for
Templeton, Dec. 3, 1775. Tom. Alton, for 1777.

See index, under Congress Continental. See indexes, under Franklin Beny. v author of the
Letters, signed Junius Americanus, see indexes, under that head. (1) See p. 1038 (2) See ar-
ticles, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1038, (4) see articles, 20, 21, 1038.

Mr. GILL.—Be pleased to insert the following lines in your next journal.

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THIS is a common saying, Every thing has two handles: the meaning of which is, every thing is capable of being improved to a good or bad purpose. Should we suppose any thing ever so well adapted in its nature to produce good, its tendency to this end may be prevented by misapplication, as to be productive of evil. Innumerable instances might be mentioned to confirm this truth. But I shall at present select only one. 'Tis that of commerce.

The design of this, if grounded on the principles either of reason or religion, is the good of mankind: and, if managed as it ought to be, the good of mankind would be the effect. But 'tis capable, through the influence of an unreasonably private spirit, of being as great a curse as it might have been a blessing, if every one fought his own in union with the rest of others. Of this we have a most striking illustration in the management of commerce in this town and land.

A self-seeking spirit appears to have taken an universal spread. Those who are employed in carrying on trade, seem to have totally forgot that eternal rule of righteousness, Do to others as you would they should do to you; and to have placed as unrighteous an one in its room, Get what you can, no matter how, nor who is oppressed and distressed thereby. 'Tis, without all doubt, reasonable and fit, that merchants and traders should consult their own interest, and endeavour to promote it: but, at the same time, 'tis unreasonable and shameful in them to do this in opposition to the interest of others, taking occasion from their necessities and sufferings to turn oppressors and extortioners; that by this means, they may enrich themselves. If the traders in this town and land had managed their commercial business with any tolerable regard to the good of the public, as they might have done, in consistency with seeking their own profit, so far as it was fit & proper they should, being members of one and the same political body, we should have been at this day in happy circumstances, compared with what we now are. Our Traders, considered in general, are, in the view of all considerate persons, as GRAND OPPRESSORS, and as truly and extensively so, in proportion to the sphere in which they move, as our ministerial oppressors in England. And unless they are soon restrained, either from a virtuous principle within, or from some extrinsic power, they will be the destroyers of the poor, the widow, the fatherless, and all others whose situation in life is such as renders it impossible for them to do justice to themselves. To what can it be attributed but the excessive loss traders have to their own precious selves, that they put such an extravagant price upon the commodities they have to sell? And what an unspeakable damage has this been to the public? It has occasioned the undue rise of every thing we depend upon for the support and comfort of life. Farmers, manufacturers in their several occupations, and labourers in all their kinds, excuse their high demand for what is wanted in their way, from the still higher demands of traders for what they have to sell.

In very truth, our traders, both in town and country, are the real cause of the monstrous, high price of every thing. And the love of their own interest, in opposition to the interest of all others, and to the subversion of it, if they may get by it, is that shameful principle by which they are governed in this whole affair. Monopolizers, in this day of common calamity, are our worst oppressors; those among them in special, not so, who, not content with the thousands they are righteously entitled to, in consequence of the prizes the commissaries sell them, they have brought in, have been unduly influenced, from an avaricious disposition, to make a monopoly of as much of the effects of those prizes as their cunning would enable them to do, that, by an excessively enhanced price, they might by and by get that from others, however poor and destitute, which both reason and revelation unite in calling the gain of oppression. These extortioners are not only cordially unjust, but basely wanting in gratitude to that providence which has distinguished them from most others in this day of general distress; and they ought to be restrained by government within the limits of what is right and fit; and unless some measures are soon authoritatively come in to effect so righteous and valuable an end, it may be feared whether undisturbable consequences will not take place, as a general clamour begins to be loudly heard.

Nedham, Oct. 29.

P. W.

BALTIMORE, September 25.

One of the Prize Ships, taken by the Harlequin, Capt. Woolsey, of this Port, is arrived at Chinquague and most of her Cargo safely landed. (1)

On Monday Night, the 23d Inst. arrived here from Philadelphia, on her way to Virginia, the LADY of his Excellency Gen. WASHINGTON, accompanied by Thomas Nelson, junr. Esq. (a Delegate from Virginia) and his Lady, John Cullis, George Washington Lewis, Nathaniel Nelson, and Robert, Gates Esqrs. of Virginia; and this morning they proceeded for Alexandria.

NEW LONDON, October 11.

Yesterday the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State were to meet at New-Haven.

A Ship burden 225 Tons, taken by Capt. Tho. Nickson, in the Privateer sloop America, belonging to Plymouth, was last Week brought into a Port in this State. The Privateer had been only 7 Days out when she took this Prize, and was left in Chase of another. The Cargo of this ship is as follows, viz. 200 Hhds. sugar, 100 Puncheons Rum, 20 casks Madeira Wine, a Quantity of Logwood and Mahogany. (1)

Last Tuesday two prize Scaws were retaken by two British Men of War in the fight of Stonington Harbour. One of them was a Prize which had been taken by a Providence Privateer, commanded by James Moore; the other had been taken by a Privateer belonging to the State of Rhode-Island. We learn that the People got on shore in their Boats.

Wednesday a Brig bound into this Port, from the West-Indies, was taken by a Man of War near Montauk Point; but the People got on shore in their Boat.

Yesterday the Prize ship (a Guinea man) mentioned in our last to be taken by Capt. Harding, in the Brig Defence, belonging to this State, arrived safe in this Harbour. (1)

NEWPORT, October 21.

Capt. Vickary, in 16 days from Hispaniola, informs that about a fortnight before he sailed, an English frigate took an American vessel near that island, and carried her off for Jamaica; and that a French frigate, whose opponents were then down, got ready and sailed in two hours for Jamaica, to demand the American vessel, but had not returned when Capt. Vickary came away; and that no vessel is suffered to wear English colours in any French port; but Continental colours are displayed every Sunday, and much admired. (1)

Capt. Stant, who arrived here Yesterday P. M. from Rye, about 20 miles on this side King's-Bridge, informs that the enemy landed about 10,000 men, at a place called Rodman's Point; that General Lee sent about 200 men down to attack them, and retreat back to the place where he lay with about 3,000 in the front, and the like number as a flanking party. The 500 engaged the enemy and repulsed; the enemy followed till they came within about 50 yards of General Lee, till then undiscovered, when his party gave them 3 very heavy fires, which threw them into great confusion; upon which the flank party began to play upon them so warmly, that they only gave one or two fires and retreated with great precipitation, being pursued by our troops till they got under cover of their ships. The loss on each side was very small, that of the enemy's not ascertained, but supposed to be very great.

PROVIDENCE, October 26.

On Monday next the Honorable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State will meet at South-Kingdown.

A Letter from Maryland to a Gentleman in this Town mentions, that a Spanish Vessel had arrived there from the Havannah, with 10,000 Dollars to purchase Flour, the Captain of which confirmed the Account of a War between Spain and Portugal; and further advised, that a Fleet of Spanish Men of War and Transports was daily expected to arrive at the Havannah, with a large Body of Troops.

At a Town-Meeting of the Town of Providence, legally warned and attended, on the 17th Day of October, A. D. 1776.

WHEREAS great Injustice is frequently done, by a Method of buying and selling sundry Articles of Provisions, without weighing the same: It is therefore Voted and Resolved, That whoever shall either buy or sell in this Town any dead Lamb, Turkeys, Geese, or Dunghill Fowls, unless by the Pound Weight, shall forfeit and pay as a Fine the Sum of Six Shillings Lawful Money, to be recovered of both the Buyer and Seller, by Warrant of Distress from any Justice of the Peace of the Town, on the Complaint of any householder in the said Town: That the Lamb, &c. so bought shall be forfeited by the Buyer to and for the Use of the Poor of the Town: That the Fines so recovered be lodged in the Town-Treasury, for the Town's Use: That this Regulation take Place on the First Day of November next; and that the same be published in the Providence Gazette.

A true Copy, THEOPHORE FOSTER, Town-Clerk.

The Brig Cabot, Eliza Hinman, Esq. Commander, in the Service of the United States, has taken two Ships from Jamaica, bound to London, laden with Sugar, Rum, some Indigo, &c. (1)

Capt. Stacey, in the Privateer Diamond, has taken a Ship bound from Quebec to England, laden with Coal, Copper Kettles, &c. (1)

Capt. Christopher Whipple, in the Privateer Brig Putnam, has taken a Ship bound from Nova-Scotia to Jamaica, laden with Fish, Boards, Spars, &c. (1)

Capt. Jauncy, in the Privateer Washington, belonging to the State of New-York, has taken a large Sloop, laden with Provisions, &c. bound from London to New-York. (1)

All the above Prizes have arrived in safe Ports; as also two others, lately mentioned to have been taken by the Providence Sloop of War, in the Service of the United States, John P. Jones, Esq. Commander. (1)

PORTSMOUTH, Octob. 22.

Saturday last was sent into this Port a prize brig, bound to Bilbo, with 2000 quintals of fish, taken by a Salem privateer. (1)

Monday the 14th October, arrived at Falmouth, (Calco-Bay) a large ship from Jamaica, bound to London, laden with 500 hogheads of sugar, and 50 ditto of rum, taken by the privateer Retaliation from Beverly. — Giles commander. The ship mounted 6 carriage guns, and fought the privateer two hours before she struck. (1)

Tuesday se'night arrived at Falmouth, (Calco-Bay) a large brig, the Mary and James, commanded by Thomas More; she was from Falmouth in England, bound to Naples, laden with balls, boxes of goods, cocoa, pepper, alum, tin, lead, &c. taken by Capt. Simon Forrester, in the private sloop Rover, from Salem. (1)

NEWBURY-POR, October 25.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Nancy, John Cowan, Master, burthen about 200 tons, bound from Cork to Quebec, taken by Capt. John Lee of this place. — Her Cargo consists of the following articles viz.

80 Barrels of Beef,
350 ditto of Pork,
200 Firkins of Butter,
100 Barrels of Oatmeal,
274 ditto of Flour,
1500 Bushels of Pease,
6800 lb. of Bread,
207 Casks of Nails,
22 Barrels and 2 half ditto Gun-Powder,
1 Arm chest with Balls, &c.
16 Carriage Guns and 10 Swivels mounted. (1)

BOSTON, October 31.

DONATIONS received October 1776, by the hands of the Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. viz. From Bucks-County Pennsylvania, £ 162 5 11 From the County of Cumberland, do. 168 11 2 From the County of Hunterdon in New-Jersey, 10 11 4

Philadelphia currency, 241 8 5

is lawful money, (3) 273 5 9 We hear from the mainland, that on Friday the 20th of September last, a number of persons belonging to the private armed schooner Hannah and Molly, Agreen Crabtree, master, went into the port of Liverpool, in Nova-Scotia government, and crested by land till they came within call of a large ship of 500 tons, mounting 4 carriage guns, 4 colhors, and 4 swivels, the leader of the party hailed the ship and desired them to send the boat on shore; accordingly the mate came with the boat: The privateers-men got into her, went on board the ship and took her. — They brought the guns to bear upon a brig loaded for England, and ordered the master of the brig to come along side the ship, with the brig. — They then stripped the ship of every thing valuable, and put the effects on board the brig, and let the ship go on shore, and came off with the brig. The same crew also, at the same time took two schooners and a sloop; the schooner and sloop have arrived, but the brig had not arrived in port the 6th of October, so that we fear she is re-taken. The Captain of the privateer was so careful as to put all the guns and cannon, with a quantity of powder on board his own privateer, so that they have arrived safe. The schooner and sloop had nails, fish, and a number of valuable articles on board. (1)

Last Sunday se'night arrived at Sacon, a small prize schooner sent in by the Putnam privateer, John Harmon commander, having on board 300 bushels of salt and some oyl. Next day arrived another schooner, taken by the same privateer, having on board 375 quintals of green fish, and some oyl; she brings an account of another small vessel taken that is not yet arrived, and one that they took, which was afterwards drove on shore by a frigate. — The vessel lost but the people got on board the privateer again; the frigate drove the privateer into a harbour and came to anchor, with intention to keep her in; but Capt. Harmon got one of his guns ashore on a point of land, and fired on the frigate when she returned whole broadsides into the woods at them but did no damage. Capt. Harmon after a few shot was so lucky as to cut away her fore-mast, which obliged her to come to sail, and put to sea. (1)

See index, under Donations.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy Eight.

An Act for prescribing and establishing an Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance.

WHEREAS the King of Great Britain hath abdicated the government of this and the other United States of America, by putting them out of his protection and unjustly leaving War against them; and the said United States by their Representatives in General Congress assembled, by a Declaration bearing date the fourth day of July, A.D. 1776, for the Reasons therein mentioned, solemnly declared, that the United Colonies of North America, are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States, that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Union between them and the State of Great-Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved, which Declaration has been solemnly Ratified and Adopted by this State; And whereas in all States Protection and Allegiance are and ought to be reciprocal, and those who will not bear the latter are not entitled to the Benefit of the former:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That any Justice of the Peace in any County in this State, shall have full Power and Authority, and he is hereby required, upon representation made to him in writing, signed by any Member of the Council or House of Representatives, Civil or Military Officer of any Town or County, or of a Selectman or Member of any Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, or of any two substantial Freeholders within any Town or Plantation of this State, that there is in his or their Opinion, just and sufficient reason to suspect, that any particular Person so named, residing in any Town or Plantation in this State, is inimical to the United States, such Justice is hereby empowered and required to cause any Person so refusing, to be brought before him, and to administer an Oath or Affirmation to such Person so represented, excepting to such Persons as were appointed Counsellors within this State, by Mandamus from the King of Great-Britain, accepted of such appointment, and in consequence of it, and have since joined the Enemy; and to such other Persons as have left this State, since the nineteenth of April, 1775, and have joined the Enemy; such as have taken up Arms against the United States, unless they can make it appear, they were compelled thereto, as have inflicted Men for the Enemy, or accepted a Warrant or Commission for that Purpose, or conveyed Intelligence to them, since the Declaration of Independence, and such as have supplied the Enemy with Provisions; all and every Person so offending, who shall hereafter voluntarily return to this State, shall by Order of Council be sent off, as if he or they had refused to take the Oath or Affirmation prescribed by this Act, excepting in such Case, they shall not be intitled to any advantage from their personal Estate; and if he or they shall voluntarily return to this State, after being so sent off, unless leave be obtained from the General Court for that Purpose, he or they shall upon Conviction thereof (in the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Goal delivery) suffer Death without benefit of Clergy: (4)

I A. B. do swear (or affirm as the Case may be) that I will bear true Faith and Allegiance to the State of Massachusetts-Bay, and will faithfully support and maintain and defend the same against George the Third King of Great-Britain, his Heirs; and all other Enemies and Opposers whatsoever; and will discover all Plots and Conspiracies that shall come to my Knowledge against said State, or any other of the United States of America.

So Help me GOD.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons to whom the said Oath shall be tendered, by Virtue of this Act, shall refuse to take the same, the said Justice shall commit the Person or Persons so refusing, to the Goal of the County where the Oath was tendered, and certify the same to the Council, as soon as may be, with the Costs that have arisen on the Process, which with the Goaler's Fees, shall be paid out of the personal Estate of the Person so refusing, in all Cases where he is of sufficient Ability, and in all other Cases, out of the Treasury of this State; and the Person or Persons so refusing, shall within forty Days after such refusal, be sent off by Order of the Council of this State, to some Port in the Dominions of the King of Great-Britain, at their own Expence, in all Cases where in the Judgment of the Council they have Estate sufficient to support it, and in all other Cases at the Public Expence; and the Council are hereby empowered to cause Passages to be procured for all such Persons, or to Hire a Vessel or Vessels for that Purpose, and all and every such Person or Persons so refusing, shall be at Liberty to sell and dispose of his or their personal Estate, and after satisfying all just and equitable Claims and Demands which shall be brought against him or them, to carry away the residue thereof, and also to nominate and appoint an Attorney or Attorneys to be approved of by the Council, to sell and dispose of his or their personal Estate, and in like manner

At the Subject of this State to Demand, sue for, and recover in his or their Name or Names, all such Debts and Sums of Money as are or shall be due, owing or payable to him or them respectively, in such way or manner as they shall think fit; provided it be not repugnant to the Resolutions of Congress or the Laws of this State.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons so sent off from this State as aforesaid, shall voluntarily return into the same again, unless leave be obtained from the General Court for that Purpose, he or they being duly convicted thereof, in the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Goal delivery, shall suffer the pains of Death without benefit of Clergy.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Persons who were appointed Counsellors within this State, by Mandamus from the King of Great-Britain, accepted of such appointment, and in consequence of it, and have since joined the Enemy, or any such other Person or Persons, as have left the State since the nineteenth of April 1775, and have joined the Enemy; or any such Persons as have taken up Arms against the United States, unless they can make it appear they were compelled thereto, or have inflicted Men for the Enemy, or accepted a Warrant or Commission for that Purpose, or conveyed Intelligence to them, since the Declaration of Independence, and such as have supplied the Enemy with Provisions; all and every Person so offending, who shall hereafter voluntarily return to this State, shall by Order of Council be sent off, as if he or they had refused to take the Oath or Affirmation prescribed by this Act, excepting in such Case, they shall not be intitled to any advantage from their personal Estate; and if he or they shall voluntarily return to this State, after being so sent off, unless leave be obtained from the General Court for that Purpose, he or they shall upon Conviction thereof (in the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize and General Goal delivery) suffer Death without benefit of Clergy: (4)

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Members of the General Assembly, and all Officers, Civil and Military, and all Attornies at Law, shall take the Oath or Affirmation before mentioned; and no Person shall have Authority to execute any of the Offices or Trusts aforesaid, or shall be admitted to appear and act as Attorney or Counsel in any Court of Justice in this State, after the 20th Day of March next, unless he shall have taken said Oath or Affirmation; and all and every Person or Persons, who shall hereafter be appointed to any of the aforesaid Offices, and places of Trust or emolument, shall before he enter upon the execution of such Office, or place of Trust, take the Oath or Affirmation before prescribed; and the said Oath or Affirmation shall be administered to the Members of the General Court, by any three of the Council, and to all others appointed to any of the Offices and places of Trust aforesaid, by any two of the Council, or such others as shall be by the said Council, or the Major Part of them thereunto appointed.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That such Persons as are of the denomination of Christians called Quakers, to whom the said Affirmation may be tendered, the Words and Defend shall be omitted, and instead of the Words, So help me GOD, shall be used the Words, and this, I Affirm upon the pains and penalties of Perjury.

A SLAVE named OSORE M. again taken into the county of Lincoln, in said District, on an arm of the sea, between high and low water mark, by Andrew Leper, and said to be the property of some subject or subjects of the king of Great-Britain, and in the care of Abiel Wood; and for the trial of the justice of the said capture and seizure, a maritime court for the Eastern District, will be held in the East precinct of Pawmalborough, on Thursday the fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, when all persons concerned may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said ship should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

STOLEN out of the shop of Mr. Cheesman, gunsmith to the Train of Artillery, at the lowermost house on the North-side of the Common, on the night of the third Instant, seven Fire-Arms, all branded on the breech M. B. six of them new stocked, fixed with bayonets, and one an old black stock, with the lock imperfect; so none of them are numbered on the barrel.

Any person who will return the said seven Fire-Arms to the said Cheesman, at his shop, or give information of the thief or thieves, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and no questions asked.

* see pa. 1022, with the references x see list of Genarives, pa. 97, & substance of the private Act, pa. 931, & Army of the North in dozes, under of war, & Army British & see index, under Congress Continental.

The Treasurer for the County of Suffolk.

John, Nonnes the Collector of Taxes for said County who are in Arrears, that there are Orders upon him to the Amount of two Hundred Pounds lawful money, which obliges him to request them to pay their respective Balances as soon as possible.

DEBHAM, October 24, 1776.

BOSTON, September 2, 1776.

In Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety. WHEREAS the keeping up a Correspondence with our inveterate enemies, particularly the Fleet and army now employed against the UNITED STATES, or those open and avowed opposers of our rights, who have forsaken all title to our confidence and protection, by seeking refuge under the power which has been long engaged in the destruction of this country, is in direct violation of the laws of this State, and may be attended with the most fatal consequences to the public safety.

A L. Persons therefore who may arrive in this town from Halifax, for any port or place in possession of, or infected by our said enemies, are hereby directed to leave their names with all the letters they bring with them, and a memorandum of their places of abode, with some member of this committee, or at the office of NATHANIEL BARKER, Esq; as soon as may be after their arrival here. A non-compliance with this requisition will be deemed evidence of an unfriendly design in such person or persons against the interest of the UNITED STATES, and they will be proceeded against accordingly. By order of the Committee.

ELLIS GRAY, Chairman.

THE Committee appointed by the Town to purchase Fire Arms for the use of the Inhabitants, give Notice, That they are ready to attend that Business, having by them for Sale, a number of Arms completely fixed, which may be seen at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Congress Street. Any Person, having Arms to dispose of, may apply at the above Place.

JOHN MARSTON, (Chairman).

Boston, October 9.

William Bant.

Earnestly desires all persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to fulfill his engagements with his creditors. These persons who are indebted and take no notice of this advertisement, may expect that their notes and accounts will be put in suit, immediately after three months from this time expires.

OR. 2, 1776.

TO BE SOLD BY

ENOCH GREENLEAF,

At Sudbury, next door to JOHN NOYES, Esq; near Bakers (formerly BINGHAM) Tavern.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF ENGLISH GOODS,

Also, at the same place is to be SOLD, by

GREENLEAF and FIELD,

NEW-England and West-India Rum, Brandy, Malaga

and other Wines, Leaf and Brown Sugar, with

assortments of West-India GOODS, as low as the time

will admit of. Also, Barn Iron, Hollow Ware, Crystal

Glasses, &c.

N.B. All persons indebted to the late company of

AMORY and GREENLEAF, are requested immediately

to pay their balances to said Greenleaf.

ALL persons that are indebted to, or that have any

demands on the estate of the widow JOHANNA

BURN, late of Roxbury, deceased, are desired to bring

in their accounts to JOHN ADAMS, of said Roxbury,

executor to said deceased, last will, that so a settlement of

said estate may be made as soon as may be.

Roxbury, October 7th, 1776.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST some time since, two Rose RINGS, one mounting, engrav'd on the one side D. Ballard with his age; the other a crimson, with two diamonds. Any person that will bring the said Rings to the Printer hereof, shall have three Dollars reward. If offered for sale it is desired they may be stop'd, and notice given.

TAKEN up at Little-Cambridge, a large and old brown bay GELDING, the heel and hoof of his hind feet white, supposed about 8 or 9 years old, peculiarly. The owner may recover said horse by applying to Mr. Samuel S. Learned, at said Little-Cambridge.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely healthy Negro Man about 28

Years of Age, a good Cook, fit for a Gentleman's

servant, either in Town or Country.

Inquire of J. Gill.

CASH paid for Pot Ash, and Pearl

Ash, and Bees-wax, by ENOCH BROWN, at

Roxbury Meeting-House.

TO BE SOLD

A Quantity of choice Weymouth Cheese

Inquire of J. GILL.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of old MALT

Inquire of J. Gill.